United Nations A/RES/57/273

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 93

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/538)*]

57/273. Ensuring effective secretariat support for sustained follow-up to the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, by which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[1] and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the outcome of the Conference, to be submitted to it at its fifty-seventh session, measures taken as well as his proposals for ensuring effective secretariat support to the follow-up efforts to the Conference,

Stressing the importance of providing sustained follow-up within the United Nations system to the agreements and commitments reached at the Conference and ensuring effective secretariat support, with collaboration from the secretariats of the major stakeholders concerned, fully utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination mechanism, pursuant to paragraph 72 of the Monterrey Consensus, and building on the innovative and participatory modalities and related coordination arrangements utilized in the preparations for the Conference,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, in which the Council, inter alia, decided to promote a coherent and integrated response within the United Nations on the part of the different departments, units, funds, programmes and specialized agencies, each in its specific area of competence,

Recalling the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-second session, in which the Committee recommended that, following the endorsement of the Monterrey Consensus by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General should prepare a proposal for a new subprogramme on financing for development under programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session,[2]

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[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/57/16), para. 107.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development[3] and on follow-up efforts to the Conference;[4]

2. *Reaffirms* that the Conference constituted a new approach by the international community and that its implementation and follow-up should be given a very high priority in the economic and social work of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as possible, from within the existing resources of the United Nations Secretariat, appropriate secretariat support arrangements along the lines envisioned in paragraph 48 of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Conference,[3] with collaboration from other agencies and institutional stakeholders and with a distinctive function to provide effective substantive secretariat support for sustained follow-up within the United Nations to the agreements and commitments reached at the Conference;

4. *Decides* that the functions of the new secretariat support structure should be of an integrating, cross-cutting and holistic nature and that it should, inter alia, serve as a focal point in the United Nations Secretariat for overall follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Conference, provide secretariat support to the intergovernmental process entrusted with the follow-up to the Conference, support and facilitate the participation of all stakeholders, follow closely the issues and policies related to international economic, financial and development cooperation, and keep under review actions taken at all levels in the follow-up to the Conference, as well as within the framework of international economic, financial and development cooperation, in general;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord priority to the following main tasks related to follow-up activities: (*a*) promoting coherence and an integrated approach within the United Nations to issues related to financing for development, fully utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination mechanism; (*b*) intensifying interactions with the secretariats of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, as well as other institutional stakeholders; (*c*) continuing the involvement of other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector; and (*d*) preparing inputs for consideration by the intergovernmental bodies concerned;

6. *Invites* Member States and all institutional and non-institutional stakeholders in the financing for development process to extend their full support to and cooperate fully with the new secretariat support structure in fulfilling its tasks;

7. *Decides* that the provisions of the present resolution should be implemented, utilizing existing resources, starting at the beginning of 2003;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek voluntary contributions to support the follow-up to the Conference;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, as a part of his consolidated report on financing for development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002

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[3] A/57/344.

[4] A/57/319–E/2002/85.

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 March 2003

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 94

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/539)*]

57/274. Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000 and 56/209 of 21 December 2001 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Recalling also its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] as well as the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recognizing the challenges and opportunities of globalization and interdependence,

Expressing its concern about the marginalization of a large number of developing countries from the benefits of globalization, the additional vulnerability of those developing countries that are integrating into the world economy and the general accentuation of the income and technological gap between developed and developing countries, as well as within countries,

Recognizing that globalization and interdependence are opening new opportunities through trade, investment and capital flows and advances in

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

technology, including information technology, for the growth of the world economy, development and the improvement of living standards around the world, and recognizing also that some countries have made progress in successfully adapting to the changes and have benefited from globalization,

Recognizing also the importance of appropriate policy responses at the national level by all countries to the challenges of globalization, in particular by pursuing sound macroeconomic and social policies, noting the need for support from the international community for the efforts of the least developed countries, in particular, to improve their institutional and management capacities, and recognizing that all countries should pursue policies conducive to economic growth and to promoting a favourable global economic environment,

Stressing that such national macroeconomic and social policies can yield better results with international support and with an enabling international economic environment,

Emphasizing the need to address those imbalances and asymmetries in international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have a negative impact on development prospects for developing countries, with a view to minimizing such impacts,

Noting with serious concern that a large number of developing countries have not yet been able to reap the full benefits of the existing multilateral trading system, and underlining the importance of promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy so as to enable them to take the fullest possible advantage of the trading opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization,

Stressing that the process of reform for a strengthened and stable international financial architecture should be based on broad participation in a genuine multilateral approach, involving all members of the international community, to ensure that the diverse needs and interests of all countries are adequately represented,

Underlining the urgent need to mitigate the negative consequences of globalization and interdependence for all developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and, in particular, African countries and the least developed countries,

Reiterating that the United Nations, as a universal forum, is in a unique position to achieve international cooperation by addressing the challenges of promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence, in particular by promoting a more equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence;

3. *Recognizes* that only through broad and sustained efforts at all levels, including policies and measures at the national and global levels to create a shared

[5] A/57/287.

future based upon a common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable and thus have a positive impact on development;

4. *Reaffirms* the need to improve mutual supportiveness by fulfilling the commitments made, as agreed, at all United Nations conferences and summits, including those of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in order to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

5. *Underlines* that in order to make globalization work for all, it is essential to invest in basic economic and social infrastructure, social services and social protection, including education, health, nutrition, shelter and social security programmes, which take special care of children and older persons and are gender-sensitive and fully inclusive of the rural sector and all disadvantaged communities and are vital for enabling people, especially people living in poverty, to better adapt to and benefit from changing economic conditions and opportunities;

6. *Also underlines* the critical need to reinforce national efforts in capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in such areas as institutional infrastructure, human resource development, public finance, mortgage finance, financial regulation and supervision, basic education, public administration, social and gender budget policies, early warning and crisis prevention, and debt management;

7. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations system to continue to address the social dimension of globalization, and in that regard encourages the International Labour Organization's work on the social dimension of globalization;

8. *Recognizes* the right of countries to choose independently their own paths to development and national poverty reduction strategies;

9. *Reiterates* that success in meeting the objectives of development and poverty eradication depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country and at the international level. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation. Transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and the commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system are equally essential;

10. *Notes* that important international efforts are under way to reform the international financial architecture, emphasizes that those efforts need to be sustained with greater transparency and the effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and that one major objective of the reform is to enhance financing for development and poverty eradication, and underscores the commitment, set forth in paragraph 53 of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development;

11. *Takes note* of the communiqué of the joint International Monetary Fund/World Bank Development Committee of 28 September 2002, in particular paragraph 10, on the need to identify pragmatic and innovative ways to further enhance participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international decision-making and norm-setting, and encourages all relevant international financial institutions to take concrete measures to that end;

12. *Welcomes* the commitment by all countries to promote national and global economic systems based on the principles of justice, equity, democracy, participation, transparency, accountability and inclusion, as contained in the Monterrey Consensus;

13. *Calls* for the integrated consideration of trade, finance, investment, technology transfer and developmental issues, and to that end re-emphasizes the urgency of coherent action by the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, as appropriate, along with the action of Governments, to promote equitable and broad sharing in the benefits of globalization, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities, concerns and needs of developing countries;

14. *Expresses its concern* about the adoption of a number of unilateral actions that are not consistent with World Trade Organization rules, harm the exports of all countries, in particular those of developing countries, and have a considerable bearing on the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations and on the achievement and further enhancement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

15. *Stresses* the special importance of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people, and in that context invites developed countries, in particular major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account whether their effects in terms of the external economic environment would be favourable to growth and development;

16. *Also stresses* the need to promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations, and to support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries;

17. *Further stresses* the role of the United Nations in addressing the digital divide in the context of globalization and the development process of developing countries and in promoting coherence and synergies between various regional and international initiatives, including the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and the Digital Opportunities Task Force;

18. *Urges* developed countries to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide, creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development, through technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the provision of financial and technical support, and in that context to support the World Summit on the Information Society;

19. *Encourages* developing countries to continue to pursue appropriate development policies to promote economic development and poverty eradication, and in that regard invites the international community to pursue strategies that support those policies through continued efforts to address the problems of market access, persistent external debt, transfer of resources, financial vulnerability and declining terms of trade;

20. *Strongly urges* the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including support for structural and macroeconomic reform,

foreign direct investment, enhanced official development assistance, the search for a durable solution to the external debt problem, market access, capacity-building and the dissemination of knowledge and technology, in order to achieve sustainable development and promote the participation in the global economy of all African countries, as well as the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing and addressing the specific concerns of countries with economies in transition so as to help them to benefit from globalization, with a view to their full integration into the world economy;

22. *Reaffirms its resolve* to give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general to contribute to the realization of the goals and programmes of the United Nations and thereby to maximize opportunities and mitigate the negative economic and social consequences of globalization;

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of understanding the regional dimension in efforts to enhance global economic governance, inter alia, by fully utilizing the potential of regional commissions to facilitate the sharing of experiences and best practices, within their respective mandates;

24. *Invites* the international community to provide increased technical assistance and financial resources to developing countries in support of their efforts to build institutional capacities;

25. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to enhance its support at the country level for capacity-building activities in developing countries and to strengthen coordination of its efforts in that regard;

26. *Invites* all countries, as well as the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, within their respective mandates, to continue to strengthen interactions with civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, as important partners in development;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the effect of the increasing linkages and interdependence among trade, finance, knowledge, technology and investment on poverty eradication and sustainable development in the context of globalization, and to make action-oriented recommendations;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".

78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002

General Assembly

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6 March 2003

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 95

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/540 and Corr.1)*]

57/275. Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 53/242 of 28 July 1999 and 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/38 of 26 July 2002,

Recalling the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2]

Emphasizing the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6]

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Acknowledging the holding of the first session of the World Urban Forum, a non-legislative technical forum in which experts are able to exchange views in years when the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) does not meet, and the fifth meeting of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities, an advisory body to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat,

Welcoming the efforts made by UN-Habitat to forge partnerships with other United Nations funds and programmes and with international financial institutions, such as the World Bank,

Recognizing that the overall thrust of the new strategic vision of UN-Habitat and its emphasis on the two global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance are strategic points of entry for the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, especially for guiding international cooperation in respect of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development,

Conscious of the need to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,

Recognizing the need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in the new millennium to ensure timely, effective and concrete results in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation, particularly in developing countries,

Reiterating the call to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to increase her efforts to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective, as set out in resolution 3327 (XXIX), of supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including supporting shelter, related infrastructure-development programmes and housing-finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),[7] on the strengthening of UN-Habitat,[8] and on coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[9]

1. *Underlines* the commitments made by Governments to implement the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2] and to the goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[3]

2. *Underlines also* the commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the

[7] A/57/271.
[8] A/57/272.
[9] E/2002/48.

proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation, and requests the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to support developing countries in implementing the targets in order to increase access to clean water, sanitation and adequate shelter;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen and institutionalize national Habitat committees and other mechanisms, as appropriate, as broad-based platforms for the preparation and implementation of their plans of action based on the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

4. *Urges* all countries to strengthen and mainstream shelter and human settlements development activities in their development planning frameworks;

5. *Recognizes* that Governments have the primary responsibility for the sound and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, and stresses that the international community should fully implement its commitments to support the Governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts, through the provision of requisite resources, capacity-building, transfer of technology and the creation of an international enabling environment;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance, at all levels of policy-making and in the context of sustainable development, of giving high priority to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, including achieving the goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, particularly in developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to further strengthen her efforts to make the Cities Alliance initiative an effective means for the implementation of the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, namely, adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world;

8. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to continue to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, including through promoting partnerships with local authorities, non-governmental organizations, private sector and other Habitat Agenda partners so as to empower them, within the legal framework and according to the conditions of each country, to play a more effective role in shelter provision and in sustainable human settlements development;

9. *Reiterates* the invitation to Governments and Habitat Agenda partners to facilitate the dissemination of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

10. *Also reiterates* the agreement by Governments to intensify dialogue where possible, inter alia, through the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, on all issues related to effective decentralization and strengthening of local authorities, in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in conformity with the legal framework and policies of each country;

11. *Encourages* Governments and their Habitat Agenda partners to evaluate and report to UN-Habitat on their implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

12. *Welcomes* increased cooperation between UN-Habitat and the United Nations Development Programme, and notes with interest the envisaged placement of locally recruited UN-Habitat programme managers in selected United Nations

Development Programme offices in recipient countries, in consultation with the relevant Governments;

13. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system to increase cooperation in and strengthen coordination of their activities, within the framework of their respective mandates and separate programmatic and organizational identities, in order to promote the implementation of the relevant provisions of Agenda 21[10] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[5] with a view to supporting sustainable development;

14. *Reiterates* the invitation to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to implement, in accordance with paragraph 66 of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, the establishment of the Habitat Agenda Task Manager System to allow better monitoring and mutual reinforcement of actions taken by international agencies in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

15. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat to further support the implementation of the Water for African Cities programme, as requested by the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[11]

16. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the Executive Director to strengthen UN-Habitat, and encourages her to continue such efforts;

17. *Invites* Governments and relevant international institutions and agencies to increase their support to UN-Habitat in order to enhance its capacity to function as a fully fledged United Nations programme;

18. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the Executive Director to strengthen the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and invites Governments that are in a position to do so, and their Habitat Agenda partners, to increase their financial contributions to the Foundation in a predictable manner;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery of necessary services to UN-Habitat and other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi in an effective manner;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly".

78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002

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[10] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[11] A/57/304, annex.

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Agenda item 96

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/541)*]

57/276. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/187 of 18 December 1997, in which it decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001, as well as its resolutions 53/182 of 15 December 1998, 54/235 of 23 December 1999 and 55/214 of 20 December 2000,

Recalling also its resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001, in which it endorsed the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,[2]

Welcoming the establishment of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, pursuant to its resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001,

Taking note of the outcome of the Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries, held at Cotonou from 5 to 7 August 2002,[3]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/227 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[4]

1. *Reaffirms* that global-level follow-up to the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010[2] should be primarily concerned with assessing the economic and social performance of the least developed countries, monitoring the implementation of commitments by the least developed countries and their development partners, reviewing the functioning of implementation and follow-up mechanisms at the country, subregional, regional and sectoral levels and policy developments at the global level that have implications for the least developed countries;

[1] A/CONF.191/12.
[2] A/CONF.191/11.
[3] A/57/436, annex.
[4] A/57/496.

2. *Invites* each least developed country, with the support of its development partners, to promote the implementation of the actions contained in the Programme of Action by translating them into specific measures within its national development framework and poverty eradication strategy, in particular poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, and with the involvement of civil society, including the private sector, on the basis of a broad-based inclusive dialogue;

3. *Stresses* the need for efficient and strengthened coordination and monitoring of and follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action, and in this regard calls for an adequate allocation of resources for the functioning of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to enable it to carry out successfully its mandate as set out in resolution 56/227;

4. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to support the activities of the Office of the High Representative, pursuant to its call in resolution 56/227 for voluntary contributions;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund, in particular for the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

6. *Reiterates its call* to the governing bodies of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations to mainstream the implementation of the Programme of Action within their programmes of work and intergovernmental processes;

7. *Emphasizes* that the organizations of the United Nations system have a special role to play in the implementation of the Programme of Action and that the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate the coordinated and coherent implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action is crucial, and in this regard welcomes with appreciation the decisions taken by several governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to mainstream the Programme of Action;

8. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites the international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations, to extend to the Office of the High Representative their full support for the fulfilment of its mandate;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010.

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20 December 2002

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Agenda item 12

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/543)*]

57/277. Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 53/201 of 15 December 1998 and 56/213 of 21 December 2001 on public administration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/45 of 20 December 2001,

Stressing the need for capacity-building initiatives aimed at institution-building, human resources development, strengthening financial management and harnessing the power of information and technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[1]

2. *Reiterates* that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a key role to play in the implementation of internationally agreed goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] and in that context stresses the need to strengthen national public sector administrative and managerial capacity-building, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. *Decides* that 23 June will be designated United Nations Public Service Day, and encourages Member States to organize special events on that day to highlight the contribution of public service in the development process;

4. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the generous offer of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the fourth Global Forum, at Marrakesh, in December 2002;

5. *Welcomes* the substantive support that the Secretariat has provided to the Global Forum, and invites it to extend such support to any future forums of a similar kind that may take place;

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the role that the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance performs in promoting information sharing and exchange of experience and in building the capacities of developing

[1] A/57/262-E/2002/82.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

countries to utilize information communication technologies for this purpose, and reiterates that particular emphasis should be given to the exchange of experience related to the role of public administration in the implementation of internationally agreed goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, in the manner he deems appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002